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tion. For generations Chinese emigrants who returned home were liable to severe punishment, and even to the infliction of the death penalty. Theoretically the laws of the empire forbidding emigration were nullified in 1860 by the treaty between Great Britain and China, in accordance with which the Mandarins of all the provinces were instructed to permit Chinese subjects to make labour contracts with foreign employers and to emigrate to the British colonies and other foreign lands. The author describes the growth of the outbound movement to North and South America and other countries, the opportunities offered to these emigrants and their social condition abroad, the great movement of Chinese population along the southern coasts of Asia, and the extent to which women participated in it, four-fifths of them belonging to the most unfortunate class of their sex.

Emigration has had little importance in its political effect upon China. A considerable part of the emigrants have become subjects of the Government under whose rule they are living, and this is especially the case in the Asiatic countries.

The writer considers in detail the position of the Chinese in each of the countries to which they are admitted, and finds from the best available statistics that the total number living in foreign lands is distributed as follows: Formosa, 2,600,000; Siam, 2,500,000; Malay Peninsula, 985,000; Sunda Archipelago, 600,000; Hongkong, 274,543; America, 272,829; Indo-China, 150,000; Philippines, 80,000; Macao, 74,568; Burma, 40,000; Australasia, 30,000; Asiatic Russia, 25,000; Japan, 7,000; Korea, 3,710—total, 7,642,650.

The writer gives many reasons for believing that the so-called "yellow danger" is merely a bugbear. Emigration treaties and regulations are given in the appendix. Mr. Gottwaldt has developed his subject in a most thorough and systematic manner. His monograph is the outcome of laborious study, and throws much light upon a very interesting phase of human migration.

A Yankee on the Yangtze. By William Edgar Geil. xv and 312 pp., and 100 full-page illustrations. No index. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York, 1904. (Price, \$1.50.)

This is the narrative of a journey up the Yangtse River and through the western mountains of China to Burma. It is a plain story of what the author saw on his way—of the country, inhabitants, and missionaries, especially the latter. He testifies to the culture, kindness, and common sense of the missionary body as

a whole, and commends their business methods. At Shanghai the author turned his gold dollars over to the China Inland Mission, and received sight drafts on any place where they have central stations. He says he never saw money go farther than the missionaries in China make it go in accomplishing the purposes for which it is given. The illustrations, all photographs, are good and interesting.

Switzerland Picturesque and Descriptive, by Joel Cook. viii and 519 pp., 25 full-page illustrations and Index. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, 1904.

This scenic description of the Alps is largely the result of the author's personal observations. He combines with his description much of the history and romance of these glorious regions, which have had so important a share in many a stirring episode of the past centuries in Europe. The book is not at all on the guide-book order, but nearly every page contains hints that will be useful to tourists. The title should really have included mention of the Rhine. The American visitors, in coming or going, usually follow the Rhine up or down, and over half of the volume is given to the panorama of this storied river, its delta and cities and the show places of the Netherlands. With the aid of first-rate maps of Switzerland and the Rhine the reader may get an excellent general idea of the whole complex of the Alps and of the régime of the Rhine from its sources to the sea.

Zwanzig Jahre in Süd-Africa. By August Einwald. viii and 136 pp., and a sketch map. Gebrüder Jänecke, Hannover, 1901.

The writer travelled extensively in South Africa and lived in several parts of it. There is little in his book, excepting in the brief historical section with which it opens, that is not derived from his own observation or experience. His material is interesting and unhackneyed and much of it is not found in the usual books of reference. He notes the presence of gold in Zululand and says it has been easy to find it in exposed reefs without a microscope. He says that the famous diamond, the Star of South Africa, came to light in this way. No one had supposed that diamonds were included among the rubbish collected by witch doctors for use in their incantations and spells; but this gem in the rough, weighing $83\frac{1}{2}$ carats, was discovered near Hopetown by a farmer named Nieuwkerk in a leather pocket hung on the neck of a Kaffir wizard. Nieuwkerk traded a wagon and a number of cattle for the precious stone, which he sold for nearly \$55,000.